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REPORTAGE ON FRANCOPHONE SUMMIT CONFERENCE

African Leaders Comment

AB201513 Dakar PANA in French 1544 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Paris, 19 Feb (PANA) -- On Wednesday some African heads of state who are taking part in the first summit of French-speaking countries which opened in Paris on Monday, expressed before newsmen their feelings about this conference of countries that have in common the use of the French language.

President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast, who was answering a question by the French daily newspaper LE MATIN (close to the ruling Socialist Party in France) confirmed that he attaches great importance to this meeting which he said was not a confrontation between France and Africa but a meeting -- on equal footing -- between several developed countries -- France, Canada, Quebec [as received], Belgium -- and developing countries, in particular Africa.

For his part, the Malagasy head of state, Didier Ratsiraka whose firm and precise address surprised the inaugural session, stressed that the French language should serve as a support for developing countries and that their proposals for debt rescheduling should not receive cheeky treatment. Answering a question on whether he is now closer to France following this conference, Mr Ratsiraka declared: It is a matter of the chicken and the egg, by coming (to this conference) I knew I was making a step toward France....

As for Burundian President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, he told PANA and Radio Senegal that through the French language, Africans are seeking more solidarity at this difficult time, adding also that the French language is a developed one and it must be concerned with production in the cultural as well as economic fields. However, he pointed out, the success of the French language benefits France in the first place.

On Chad, the African heads of state who agreed to comment to the press, expressed a stand which is generally identical, concerning the French attitude, with however some difference in the case of the Malagasy Republic.

For President Abdallah of the Comoros, France is not wrong in defending its allies. For his part, President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti believes that France had signed agreements with the Chad of Hissein Habre and that it was natural that it respects these agreements. This was also the stand President Bongo of Gabon expressed in an interview with the French television on Wednesday at noon.

As for President Ratsiraka of the Malagasy Republic, his attitude was somewhat different: I am a friend of Goukouni Oueddei and I understand his stand. We in Madagascar have always been close to the GUNT (Transitional National Union Government] and Hissein Habre himself was a member of the GUNT. Having said this, he added, I also understand France's stand.

The French-speaking summit, it should be noted, will end on Wednesday evening with the adoption of resolutions and a press conference to be given by President Francois Mitterrand who will be with some of his peers.

Report on Resolutions Adopted

AB201833 Dakar PANA in English 1420 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Paris, 20 Feb (PANA) -- The first summit of Francophone countries which began on Monday in Versailles, near Paris, ended on Wednesday by adopting 28 decisions on economic, technical and cultural sectors.

The decisions include the creation of an International Francophone Television Agency (Agence Internationale Francophone d'Images de Television -- AITV) which will enable the coverage of the entire French-speaking world by the broadcast of daily 20-minute news programmes, in three years time. The TV programmes will come from the Francophone countries of the North as well as of the South. The cost of the project is evaluated at about 2.2 million dollars a year during the initial three years and the technical component will be provided by France. The conference also expressed the wish to use communication satellites to increase the volume of programmes in French around the world.

On Africa, the conference agreed on the demand made by Sahelian countries to acquire photovoltaic equipment (solar energy) for health centers and water supply to rural areas. A meeting of donors is envisaged to take place in order to determine the real cost of the operation estimated at about 1 million U.S. dollars a year for 20 installations.

The summit also decided to create agricultural training centres in rural areas. France will finance four training centres for four years estimated to cost approximately 1 million U.S. dollars.

The participants to this summit representing 42 countries were of the opinion that progress towards food self-sufficiency depends on training in line with the needs and the initiatives of the farmers themselves. The conference adopted to that effect the principle of creating training centres for small- and medium-scale industries in rural and urban areas. France said [it] was willing to finance about ten small-and medium-scale industries for five years at an approximate cost of about 2.2 million dollars.

The conference also decided on the creation of an international Francophone high school certificate (baccalaureat) to reinforce the linguistic community and to enable the freedom of movement across the borders of the various French-speaking countries.

In his closing speech, the French president, Mr Francois Mitterrand, said that language and culture are industries because of their duration, their geographical impact and the human and technical resources they embody. There must be a firm solidarity between the North and the South, he declared, adding that the French-speaking countries which have historical links can achieve that solidarity.

Answering a question put to him by the PANA correspondent regarding the concrete actions that the Francophone community envisages against apartheid, Mr Mitterrand said that the decision was up to the various countries to do what they think was appropriate. However, he stressed that many countries including France, have already taken economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime. We will pursue the campaign for sanctions, he added. Answering a question on Chad, President Mitterrand noted that Paris wants to respect its commitments to Ndjamena. However, he added that France is not at war with Libya.

The next summit of French-speaking countries will be held in two years time, in 1988, in the Canadian province of Quebec.

PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS PHILIPPINES ELECTIONS

AU201401 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Strasbourg, France, Feb 20 (AFP) -- The European Parliament today strongly condemned as fraudulent the recent elections in the Philippines won by President Ferdinand Marcos, and gave its moral support to his rival, Corazon Aquino.

In a joint resolution carried unanimously by 131 votes, the 12-nation assembly which sent two observers to the elections, noted there had been "widespread occurrence of electoral malpractices, in particular fraud and intimidation." It said that the "overwhelming majority of these abuses were committed by the president's New Society Movement and by agents of the state."

The resolution recalled the ties between the European Common Market (EEC) and the Philippines through the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). It urged the 12 EEC governments to "use their influence with ASEAN to help democractic movements in the Philippines."

TURKEY RECEIVES 47 MILLION ECU'S UNDER PROTOCOL

TA190901 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] The documents of the complementary protocol between Turkey and the EEC have been exchanged in Brussels. The protocol aims at enabling Turkey to achieve harmony with the expanding Community.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry describes the protocol as a positive step in the process of revitalizing relations between Turkey and various European communities. The protocol, which has now gone into effect, was approved by Turkey and the EEC member countries and Turkey's document of approval was submitted to the Community had not completed the procedure on the exchanging of documents. According to the protocol, Turkey will receive 47 million European Currency Units [ECU] the combined contribution of Britain, Ireland, and Denmark. Turkey will also be protected by various provisions of the protocol.

DE CLERCQ ON SETTLING STEEL DISPUTE WITH U.S.

AU201636 Paris AFP in English 1625 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Brussels, Feb 20 (AFP) -- The European Economic Community (EEC) today said it supported a negotiated solution to a dispute with the United States over U.S. imports of semi-finished Community steel products. Controversy surrounding the issue erupted yesterday when the United States vowed to apply as strictly as possible a plan to limit such imports to 600,000 tonnes a year in retaliation for Community quotas in effect since February 15 on U.S. exports, particularly fertilizer.

"The Community remains open to discussion leading to a negotiated, reasonable solution to this problem," a communique from the office of European Commissioner for External Affairs Willy de Clercq said. It said the economic stakes were too high to tolerate "an irresponsible escalation in restrictive measures."

He said the EEC decision to impose restrictions on such U.S. exports as fertilizer and glossy magazine printing paper was justified because the 600,000 tonne limit on semi-finished steel products was economically unacceptable and contrary to an arrangement negotiated last October on EEC steel sales to the United States for the next four years.

LORD CARRINGTON DISCUSSES SPANISH REFERENDUM

PM141255 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Feb 86 pp 16-17

[Interview with NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington by Andres Ortega in Brussels; date not given]

[Excerpt] Brussels -- Ortega: As NATO secretary general, are you worried about the referendum result in Spain?

Carrington: Not worried, but we are all looking forward to having it settled. I hope, as secretary general, that the Spanish people will decide to remain in NATO, of course with the provisos which the referendum question embodies. But as I have already said on other occasions, it is not our affair, but the Spanish people's.

Ortega: Of course you are not a Spaniard, so you cannot vote in the referendum. But if you were, how would you vote?

Carrington: I cannot be a Spaniard. But if the NATO secretary general had a vote, he would vote for Spain's remaining in NATO. But I cannot put myself in a Spaniard's shoes. It would depend on many things.

Ortega: As secretary general do you favor a "yes", a "no", or an abstention vote?

Carrington: I cannot put myself in a Spaniard's shoes. It would depend on many things.... It would depend on what kind of Spaniard I were. But if what you are asking me, as NATO secretary general, how I would vote, I would of course vote for Spain's remaining in NATO.

Ortega: Why? Why should Spain remain in NATO?

Carrington: Probably the first and most important answer was the recent enlargement of the EC to include Spain and Portugal. It has always seemed to me a weakness -- albeit a weakness which I understand, because the Treaty of Rome did not include this -- that the European countries are willing to integrate their economies, insofar as EC members are doing so, and to consult on the vital aspect of their economic survival, and that they are willing, within the context of European Political System, to discuss, rationalize, and coordinate their foreign policy stances to some extent but that they do not talk about security, which leaves a gap. Because security is as important to a country as its economic life and foreign policy. The Treaty of Rome left a gap in what Europe should try to be and in the European identity. What takes the place of this is the European part of the Atlantic alliance. I believe that Spain's alliance membership adds this element, which you would lack if you did not belong to the organization like all the other EC countries except Ireland.

Ortega: What would happen if Spain left NATO?

Carrington: I assume that in general terms you would return to where you were before joining. In other words, you would have bilateral agreements, especially with the Americans, for your security and cooperation. And I assume that you would be less European to that extent, because your bilateral relations would be transatlantic rather than European.

Ortega: What would it mean to NATO?

Carrington: It would be a political blow to NATO because it must be acknowledged that people can believe that it is or is not in their interests to join NATO. Very well. But it is another matter for a country to join NATO and then to withdraw. From the NATO political viewpoint it would be prejudicial, and that is one of the reasons why I hope it will not happen.

Ortega: Does a sovereign country not stand to lose by belonging to NATO, especially to its integrated military structure?

Carrington: Not at all. This alliance works on the basis that we are sovereign countries that have voluntarily decided to belong to this organization. But no country, or even 15 countries, can force another to do something it does not want to do. I do not believe that there is a single country in Europe that feels that its sovereignty or its powers or national integrity have diminished as a result of NATO membership. In a way, it is, rather, the opposite: They believe that their sovereignty is enhanced as a result of NATO membership.

Ortega: Who is in charge in NATO?

Carrington: The NATO council is in charge. No one decides on any particular issue unless the 16 are in agreement. Otherwise, nothing can be decided. It is the 16 that are in charge.

Ortega: Even in times of war and crisis?

Carrington: The council is still in charge. But of course in times of war there is an integrated military command, for those who belong to it -- and the French do not belong to it and you might not belong to it. There is a structure whereby the countries have allocated forces to the three principal NATO commanders, and there are very adequate political controls and safeguards on the council's part.

Ortega: Can a country remain in NATO and, moreover, in the Nuclear Planning Group, and absolutely prohibit the presence of nuclear weapons on its territory in times of peace and war?

Carrington: Yes, definitely. Everything is possible. As long as the rest are agreed, one can do whatever one wants. As I have said, things are done by consensus. If the alliance wants to accept a country on particular bases which that country wants, there is nothing to prevent the alliance from doing so.

Ortega: Even an alliance whose doctrine and military strategy are based on nuclear deterrence?

Carrington: It is the country concerned that must decide whether it wants to join an alliance that has a flexible response strategy. It is you who must decide. You do not have to join the integrated military structure, you do not have to have nuclear weapons in Spain... There are no nuclear weapons in Denmark or Norway.

Ortega: Denmark and Norway might accept them if their government in one case and parliament in the other were to so decide.

Carrington: They could also reject them.

Ortega: Are you properly aware of the implications of not belonging to the integrated military structure?

Carrington: That is something you must decide. But, as I have told you, anything is possible. If you decide to remain in NATO on the basis of the questions put in the referendum, then the Spanish Government will have to state what it wants to happen. It is not up to NATO or the other countries to say. It is Spain that must say. Then the other countries will examine what you want to do and will decide whether it can be done. I see no particular difficulty.

Ortega: Does that imply negotiations?

Carrington: It depends on what you want. I do not believe there will be negotiations. It could happen directly. If you say what you want and not one says anything against it. Then there will not necessarily be any negotiations. It is up to you, not us.

Ortega: Do you know what Spain wants?

Carrington: No.

Ortega: Some experts here believe that even if Spain does not belong to the integrated military structure it could participate in joint military planning, infrastructural work, joint maneuvers, logistics, doctrine, and so forth. Do you consider this possible?

Carrington: It depends on what you want. At the moment I have no idea what the Spanish Government will decide to do in this regard if the referendum determines that Spain should remain in NATO. We will have to wait and see what the Spanish people want. But I do not see any of this creating any difficulties, if that is what you want.

Ortega: Would it be possible, then? To remain in the Nuclear Planning Group, the Defense Planning Committee, the Military Committee...?

Carrington: Definitely. Once it is all over, and if you conclude that you want to participate in, in this connection. Then, of course, the alliance will examine it and, since we operate by consensus, it will have to grant its approval. But I do not foresee any major negotiations. I do not foresee our having to sit around a table for months on end deciding what will happen, but I do not know what you are going to decide, so we are talking in hypothetical terms.

Ortega: NATO has always viewed Spain as a logistical base, a reinforcement base, and so forth, so it could have a status similar to that of Canada, Portugal, or the UK.

Carrington: Of course geography must be taken into account. I do not know what you will decide but your geography dictates that you are more likely to do certain things than others.

Ortega: You keep saying you do not know what Spain wants....

Carrington: We need to know what your ideas are. When you say you do not want to belong to the integrated military structure, we understand it. The integrated military structure means having certain forces and a set command structure. You do not want that. We can understand this much. But I do not yet know -- and I believe no one knows -- exactly what you think, whether you intend to leave it at that and participate only in the political part or in other parts too. I do not know.

Ortega: Would it not have been more logical for Spain to think about what it wants to do within NATO before saying how it wants to do it?

Carrington: No. I believe you want to clarify whether or not you are going to stay in. It is pointless conducting detailed discussions of what you would do if you stayed out of the integrated military structure if the referendum determines that you should leave NATO. You would be wasting your time and ours.

Ortega: On your recent visit to Spain you talked a lot about an "a la carte" NATO and a "set menu" NATO. What is the minimum item on the menu?

Carrington: The minimum is the political part of NATO. It is the "entree," the main course. The integrated military structure is another dish. There are also additional course. You do not necessarily have to take the whole of the integrated military structure, as we said earlier; there are various ways of doing it.

Ortega: Does nonparticipation in the integrated military structure help solve the British-Spanish problem over Gibraltar -- where there is a NATO subcommand separate from the British base on the rock -- or not?

Carrington; I doubt whether that is a significant factor. What is a significant factor is membership in the EC, and the fact that you can -- and, I hope will -- remain in the alliance means that you belong to a family to which we British also belong and within which we have very close and very friendly ties. I suspect that this is the important thing, rather than any particular aspect of what you mentioned.

Ortega: NATO is sometimes regarded as one giant plus 15 midgets.

Carrington; No one believes that here, nor would they like that idea. I assume the Americans are the giant. But some of the midgets would not be very happy with that description. The Germans, for instance, are able to mobilize 1.2 million troops and a large Air Force within a very short space of time, 1-2 days. They would not be very flattered to be called midgets in the defense of their country.

What you are implying is that the Americans dominate and always get their way. This alliance does not work like that.... One of the things that has struck me over the past 18 months is the trouble the Americans take to not do this, and to consult. Not dominate. Yours is not a fair assessment... Each country has its own role within the alliance. Politically, they all have the same influence.

REPORTAGE ON GDR PEOPLE'S CHAMBER PRESIDENT

Meeting With Jenninger

LD201342 Hamburg DPA in German 1245 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA) -- According to the Bundestag Press Office, there were differences of view between Jenninger and Sindermann about the question of the establishment of official contacts between the FRG and GDR legislative bodies. Jenninger made it clear that the conditions for this do not exist at present. Relations between People's Chamber and Bundestag will improve to the extent that there is progress regarding contacts between the people in both states. Jenninger also emphasized that peace must be noticeable in everyday life. This was particularly true of human rights and of travel and visitor traffic between the GDR and the FRG.

Meets Parties' Leaders

LD202126 Hamburg DPA in German 1855 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA) -- GDR People's Chamber President Sindermann met SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and FDP Bundestag group chairman Wolfgang Mischnick today. In his discussions with the heads of the coalition parties, Bundestag groups, Sindermann mentioned the question of town-twinning.

Dregger, CDU/CSU Bundestag group leader, told Sindermann that if town-twinnings were to develop, one day contact between the Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber would appear in a different light. He never said never. [as received] First it is necessary to promote relations between the people in both parts of Germany.

Sindermann responded to the wish of the CDU/CSU leadership for West Berlin to be included in the overall ruling on refugees with a reference to the four-power agreement. CSU group leader Waigel said that the GDR clearly only cited the city's status when it suited it. The CSU leader also expressed the wish for improvements in youth and sports exchanges.

Regarding a Honecker visit, Waigel gained the impression that Sindermann sees a favorable chance for it after the SED congress scheduled for 17-21 April, which Mikhail Gorbachev plans to attend. The second half of the year is seen as a possible time for the Honecker visit. This view is connected with a GDR art exhibition in Essen, to be held from the start of June to the start of November, which Honecker would apparently like to visit.

Talks with FDP's Mischnick

LD201809 Hamburg DPA in German 1644 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA) -- In Bonn today, the president of the German Bundestag and of the GDR People's Chamber met for the first time. Bundestag President Horst Sindermann, who is on a visit lasting several days to the Federal Republic at the invitation of the SPD, in his official villa in Bad Godesberg.

Meanwhile, the impression is increasing in Bonn that the visit by GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker will come about this year. Since Sindermann's arrival in Bonn, the second half of the year is being named as the time. Following Sindermann's talks so far, it was mostly said that a date for Honecker's visit must be agreed on at a suitable time.

SPD Bundestag group leader Hans-Jochen Vogel, who spoke to Sindermann on Wednesday, and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt both said the People's Chamber President's talks in Bonn were useful for bringing about a Honecker visit.

This afternoon Sindermann spoke to FDP Bundestag group leader Wolfgang Mischnick. According to a spokesman, both politicains noted progress in the development of German-German relations. Sindermann intimated the GDR's readiness to examine open questions and problems and to consider remedies. According to the FDP Bundestag group, the guest from East Berlin also said that what could be done next in the question of sister cities should be discussed.

Following his discussion with Mischnick, part of which was in private, Sindermann met the leaders of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group.

Says Honecker Will Visit

LD201909 Hamburg DPA in German 1831 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA) -- The visit to the Federal Republic by GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker, which has been put off for several years, is clearly no longer in question. GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, during his stay in Bonn today, said in conversation with CDU/CSU Bundestag group chairman Alfred Dregger and CSU group leader Theo Waigel: "It is high time for Honecker to come. And he will come." Dregger and Waigel told journalists afterward that Sindermann himself touched on the question of the Honecker visit. However, he did not name a date.

After his talk with dregger and Waigel, Sindermann evaded a question from journalists on whether the GDR had introduced travel concessions on 1 February. Sindermann said in reply to journalists' questions only that relations had developed favorably in the past 5 years and would improve further. According to Dregger and Waigel, he spoke in the same vein during their discussions.

Comments on Talks

LD211051 Hamburg DPA in German 0959 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 21 Feb (DPA) -- GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann has called in Bonn for the establishment of official contacts between the German Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber. At the end of his talks in the Federal capital he told journalists that it is unacceptable for the GDR to keep making demands without any response to its wishes. These include the full recognition of both states and their different social systems and official contacts between the various institutions, not least between the Bundestag and the People's Chamber.

Sindermann admitted that not all his partners in the talks had agreed with this wish, but the objective facts are so convincing that one has to arrive at official contacts. Outdated concepts will not endure, Sindermann said.

The People's Chamber president said he is very satisfied with his discussions in Bonn. This also applies to the extensive talk with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He said: "We are in a situation where the policy of confrontation is at an end." A policy of dialogue, reason and realism must begin. "We must learn how to deal with one another."

The peoples must be shown that "we are not blindly embarking on an adventure," but "that they can live in peace." Sindermann warmly thanked the Social Democrats parliamentary party and its chairman, Hans-Jochen Vogel, whose invitation had made his visit possible.

The disputes about matters of protocol which had led to his visit falling through last year were largely incomprehensible to him, but for the sake of relations with the SPD parliamentary party he had accepted them.

Evaluates Visit

LD211215 Hamburg DPA in German 1109 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 21 Feb (DPA) -- GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann has said that developments in the Federal Republic are of decisive importance for a visit by state and party leader Erich Honecker taking place. At the end of his 3-day visit to Bonn he said in reply to questions from journalists that "Honecker would like to come". First of all, however, one must wait for the SED congress of 17 to 21 April and the confirmation of Honecker as general secretary. But "nothing stands in the way of the fact that he wants to come, if there are no obstacles in the Federal Republic."

Sindermann evaluated the interest of all parties in talks with him during his visit as "proof that the GDR has gained in authority and standing -- here, too, as throughout the world." This was thanks to Honecker, who despite the prophesy of a new "ice age" had sought political dialogue.

Sindermann strongly urged recognition of the realities with regard to the GDR. The question of state citizenship is "not dogma on our part", but there must not be the presumption (by the Federal Government) to represent the GDR abroad or not to let it represent itself. Bonn also had no "duty to care" for GDR citizens abroad. "One really must stop this old stuff," Sindermann said. It is nonsense. "The main thing is that we recognize one another under international law."

Sindermann said that also out of date is the viewpoint that the time is not ripe for official relations between the Bundestag and the People's Chamber. This was the opinion expressed to him by Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger and the CDU/CSU parliamentary party. He asked in return whether this development would actually come about in his lifetime. The 70-year-old SED politician said that he is convinced that after his reelection he would be coming on an official visit to the Federal Republic during the next People's Chamber legislative session.

Vogel said that Sindermann's visit had "intensified the German-German dialogue in a very lasting manner". The talks brought great benefit to all sides. The Federal Government also agreed with this. Vogel announced that a series of meetings on practical issues has been agreed, naming as an example consultations at parliamentarian level on environmental youth and agricultural policy, to be held this year. For 1987, a joint talk by experts on questions of urban development is planned.

VON WEIZSAECKER REGRETS NOT RECEIVING SINDERMANN

LD202347 Hamburg DPA in German 2038 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA) -- President Richard von Weizsaecker has expressed regret in a letter to GDR People's Chamber President Sindermann that he cannot receive him during his visit to Bonn. It was made known on Thursday evening at a reception in the Godesberg Redoute that Weizsaecker's letter is in a markedly friendly tone.

The president referred to the efforts of his recent trip to Asia and to the exigencies of time. Sindermann showed understanding of this.

It was noted with attention that the U.S. ambassador in Bonn, Richard Burt, accepted the GDR invitation. The minister for inner-German relations, Heinrich Windelen, was there from the Federal Government. Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger was also there. The Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Semenov, was represented by envoy Vladislav Teretskov.

CHANCELLOR KOHL TALKS WITH TURKISH MINISTER

TA180816 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] State Minister Mesut Yilmaz and Labor and Social Security Minister Mustafa Kalemli have begun their contacts in Bonn and met with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. In a statement to the Turkish Radio and Television correspondent in Bonn before the meeting, Yilmaz noted that Turkey and the FRG have excellent relations in almost all areas. He said: These relations, which are longstanding which are based on historical friendship, will be further enhanced through these meetings.

In a statement after the meeting, Yilmaz announced that issues involving the problems of Turkish workers were discussed with the FRG chancellor. Yilmaz added that Kohl said that the FRG Government is closely following the attacks against Turkish workers which have become more frequent in recent months. Yilmaz and Kalemli will continue their contacts in the FRG tomorrow, when Kalemli is scheduled to meet with FRG Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Norbert Blum. The two Turkish ministers will return home on 22 February.

KOHL ADVISES REAGAN ON RESPONSE TO GORBACHEV

LD191233 Hamburg DPA in German 1205 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 19 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has submitted to U.S President Ronald Reagan Bonn's thoughts on a response to the disarmament proposal made by Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev. It was heard in government circles today that the Americans are in possession of the German ideas in both spoken and written form. It was emphasized at the same time that the Federal Government would welcome Reagan's responding to the Moscow proposal before the CPSU congress. Details of the German recommendation which Kohl submitted to Reagan by letter were not given.

Meanwhile, Volker Ruehe, deputy CDU/CSU floor leader, after his return from talks in Washington, has again advocated a global zero option for medium-range missiles, which should be sought via intermediate stages. All Soviet systems which could threaten Europe would have to be included in a European zero option solution. Ruehe also advocates the dismantling of short-range missiles, so that no threat would arise on another country's territory.

TWO CONVICTED ABU NIDAL MEMBERS FREED, EXPELLED

LD202228 Paris Domestic Service in French 2100 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] The following piece of news was only made public today: Two members of the Abu Nidal group who were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment and detained at Muret Prison in Haute-Garonne were freed in early February. 'Abd al-Gadir Hatim and Asad Kayyid assassinated Izz al-Din al-Qalaq, the PLO representative in France, in 1978. They were freed after having served 8 years in jail.

Expelled to Undisclosed Country

LD211155 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The two Palestinians who have been released have just been expelled from France. They had been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, but were released a few days ago after serving half their sentence. Their lawyer Maitre Ettelin announced this morning that the two terrorists had just been expelled to a country of their choice.

This release has started rumors about a possible exchange of these two men and the four French hostages held in Beirut; journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann, scientist Michel Seurat and diplomat Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine. However both in the Prime Minister's Office and at the Ministry of Justice, no one wants to talk about this case this morning: The silence is total.

DUMAS, NIGERIA'S AKINYEME DISCUSS CHAD SITUATION

AU211217 Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Paris, Feb 21 (AFP) -- Nigeria "cannot tolerate" the civil war in neighboring Chad any longer and wants to get all sides round the negotiating table, Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi said here today after talks with his French counterpart Roland Dumas.

Mr Akinyemi spoke at a press conference before going on to Tripoli for a meeting with Kibyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in a new effort to end the conflict between the French-backed N'djamena government of Hissene Habre and the Libyan-backed Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), which holds large areas of northern Chad.

"The feeling of the Nigerian Government is that this time it has got to stop," Mr Akinyemi said. He said Lagos had been alarmed by the latest upsurge in fighting, which apparently ended last weekend with a French air strike on a Libyan-built air base and a retaliatory raid by a Libyan bomber on N'djamena airport.

Mr Akinyemi said Nigeria's ultimate aim was "to get all parties to a round table peace conference." By "all parties" he said he meant the N'djamena government and the GUNT, but added that his visits to Paris and Tripoli took into account the "realities" of the Chadian conflict.

His 50-minute meeting with Mr Dumas and other French officials had not given him the impression that the French Government had any reservations about Nigeria's effort, he said, without elaborating. "We have credibility with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and in Paris and to that extent we are an honest broker," the Nigerian minister said. The Chadian factions had friends inside and outside Africa, Mr Akinyemi said. "My main objective is to talk to their friends and to talk to them."

PS SECRETARY JOSPIN APPEARS ON 'HOUR OF TRUTH'

LD192328 Paris Television Service in French 1935 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Interview with Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, on "The Hour of Truth" program, moderated by F.H. de Virieu; with correspondents Alain Duhamel, Albert du Roy, and Catherine Nay -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [De Virieu] To launch this debate, which will deal, of course, with the past, the future, and also with issues in the news at the moment, we have a first question from our television viewers, so it's over to Jean-Louis Le Sel on our phone-in panel

[Le Sel] Yes, good evening, Lionel Jospin, we have a lot of questions for you this evening here on our phone-in panel, very wide-ranging questions. You are asked to reply to Francois Leotard, who has challenged you to a television duel; you are asked if it is still possible to envisage an agreement between the Socialist and Communist Parties; you are asked to reply to constitutional questions. First of all, a question which a lot of people have phoned in and asked in various ways: What would you like the government do with Baby Doc? When do you intend to show the door to dictators such as Duvalier, Bokassa, and so on? What is the basis of the agreement made with the United States? How is it possible to shelter a man like Baby Doc, who appears to be a common criminal like Barbie? Is that socialist morality?

[Jospin] I think the people who have become concerned about Baby Doc since he has been in France ought to have been concerned about him before, when he was in Haiti. I have already said that I thought that for the Haitians it is better for Baby Doc to be in Talloires than in Port-au-Prince; that is to say, we have facilitated a peaceful transition by making him leave more quickly. I also think, however, that it will be more agreeable for the French people, including the people of Talloires, for Mr Baby Doc to be somewhere else. I think that this will soon be the case. In any case, the government -- and I spoke about this with Laurent Fabius and Francois Mitterrand only the day before yesterday -- is continuing to seek a place where he can be taken in.

In any case, I would like to announce something here this evening: I have received at Socialist Party headquarters (Serge Cilles), who is one of the main leaders of the Haitian democratic opposition, with whom we have had contacts for several years, and I undertook a commitment with him, after consulting the president of the Socialist group in the National Assembly, that when he and several of his friends return to Haiti, they will be accompanied by Socialist members of parliament in order to express our support for democracy in Haiti and also to show that we are by their side, even if during this difficult process of transition they run risks.

[De Virieu] For Mr Duvalier, then, your position is clear: You want him to remain in France for as short a time as possible?

[Jospin] Yes, as short a time as possible in France, but I am pleased that he has left Haiti and that a less bloody transition has been facilitated.

[Duhamel] For the few remaining moments I have, I would like to ask you a few political questions. First, the theme of the Socialist Party at the moment, this will not surprise you, is that we must be able to form a progressive majority. Now all the polls, including those of today -- we need not shower each other with figures -- give you a little over 30 percent. So let us say 30 percent; then 20 percent is lacking. When, for example, Laurent Fabius was asked last week, he replied that in addition to this 30 percent there are all the left radicals, all the Communists who are not now completely Communist; there are the ecologists who are in fact close to us; and then there are the Left Gaullists. With all these people perhaps you cannot cause a jam on the motorways; but can you really get close to 30 percent with them?

[Jospin] This election is not like the others. I will say this frankly. This is a unique moment in history. I do not think everything is at stake in this election. We had 1981, and 1981 has not yet been deleted. This is the first factor. The second factor is that this legislative election does not affect a period of 5 years; it opens up a period of 2 years, until the next presidential election.

[Duhamel] So are people voting just for butter?

[Jospin] No, in my opinion people are voting to give the president of the Republic the means to pursue his policy so that we can go over to the second spurt, as people say in sports, of the 7-year term. This is the progressive majority; it is a majority of men and women who in the National Assembly are ready, behind a prime minister who will be appointed by the president of the Republic, to work without aiming to clash politically with the president of the Republic, without aiming to challenge the economic and social conquests we have made, but who aim to pursue the 7-year term in the direction of economic and social progress. This is what this progressive majority is. As for the Communist Party, it will be in a new situation in the National Assembly. For, basically, I have realized this, the fact that we had an absolute majority, the Socialists that is, that made things easier for them, to be honest, and for us. [journalist starts to interrupt] Yes, I mean the Communist Party, as well as us, to be honest. In a certain way they were able to show their opposition, their negative attitude, freely. If they were in a situation in which their vote would enable continued progress on the left, or a return of the right, then they would be faced with a real responsibility.

[Duhamel] Do you believe the Union of the Left can be resuscitated after these legislative elections?

[Jospin] I do not think of the issue in terms of resuscitating.

[Duhamel] But this is of interest to people, they would like to know....

[Jospin, interrupting] Yes it is, and I think people must have been interested, for example, in the results of the election in Portugal. Who predicted Mario Soares as victor even a month before the election, and who predicted his victory even 3 days before the second round? Who thought that the Communists would vote solidly for him? they did it. And they did it in France...

[Duhamel] They voted for him, they didn't vote for you...

[Jospin] They did it in France for Francois Mitterrand in 1965, in 1974, and 1981, I think the Communist electorate has developed some very good habits.

[Duhamel] A last very short question, because you can reply in one sentence, and this is my last. You often talk of what you have done over 5 years. I would like to know whether for the next legislative period, the one that will start in 1 month's time, you have a new idea to propose, because if you are on the left, you generally have new ideas.

[Jospin] Yes, I am burdened with several. Can I say one sentence with several ideas, at least two?

[De Virieu] Yes, you can elaborate on them later.

[Jospin] There is talk of the problem of poverty in France. We are proposing a guarnateed social minimum. There is talk of the problems [word indistinct] I have a choice between arranging insurance for industrial risks or a large-scale program of renovating the HLM [low-rent housing].

[Nay] When you speak of yourselves, you say that a Socialist man, generally, is an ordinary man with added moral demands. You are always better than others in that area. I wanted to ask you if there were moral demands on certain points. For example: Receiving Jaruzleski; does this go with morality? To go and see Al-Gadhdhafi; does this go with morality? To go into Chad; is this realism or morality? To give private television channels, when no one is looking, to friends; is this morality? Jaruzelski; was this a question of morality?

[Jospin] Since the events in Poland, the Socialists have been in solidarity with the Solidarity Movement, and if the president of the republic believed it was necessary to receive Jaruzelski in a brief visit, this is because he came to that conclusion with regard to a number of questions which concern Europe and even outside Europe...

[Nay, interrupting] That's realism; but is it morality?

[Jospin] No, it is a way of projecting morality into action and the future.

[Nay] Al-Qadhdhafi; was that morality?

[Jospin] Al-Qadhdhafi; it was useful for the president of the Republic to meet him to tell him how far he could not go. This is being demonstrated at the moment.

[Nay] And that could be interpreted differently.

[Jospin] I think Mrs Catherine Nay, that this has allowed us to demonstrate to the international and African public that France did not have offensive or warmongering intentions. This makes it that much more firm and calm, so we can act now, and means that its position is understood by everyone. It has shows its good faith. It has shown that it respected its promises. If these promises are not respected, then we can use the necessary means to counter force -- i.e. force -- but with international understanding on our side. I think this is the most important result of this meeting.

In any case, Al-Qadhdhafi was received at the Elysee, and it was not by Francois Mitterrand, it was by his predecessors.

[Du Roy] Will you still be first secretary of the Socialist Party after the election; do you want to stay in this post?

[Jospin] If we win, which is what I am putting all my effort into -- however, I am fallible -- I am the first secretary of the Socialist Party until the next congress. And if we do not win, then we shall see. There will be something fantastic to pursue, for the 2 years until the next election, by the side of the president of the Republic. In any case, we shall be a very important force in the Assembly for the coming period. So in either case, I shall be ready, at my job.

Anyway, I can tell you one thing. I have the task of preparing for future events in the normal way, and whatever the result is on 16 March, the week following Sunday, 16 March, I have already planned -- I have planned this, though I have not yet had time to tell my Executive Bureau -- I didn't go today, and Jean Poperen agreed to chair it for me so I could prepare for this "Hour of Truth" a bit. I intend to propose the meeting of a steering committee of the Socialist Party in the week following 16 March.

[Du Roy] Will there be an extraordinary congress of the Socialist Party after the election if you lose?

[Jospin] I am fighting to win the election; how can you expect me to envisage other possibilities?

[Jean-Marie Le Seyl, from phone-in panel] (?Since) 1981, exports of weapons have risen. What do you think of this as a man of the left?

[Jospin] Well, I we cannot be asked to achieve a balance of payments, to (?modernize) the civilian production apparatus, and at the same time get rid of our arms industry. This is a lot to ask of us. And so this has not stopped Francois Mitterrand from making at the United Nations General Assembly, a very good proposal, one which is in the traditions of a man of the left and of the Socialists, which is to link the fight for development and action for disarmament, by making provision, in particular, for the sums of money withdrawn from the arms effort to be withdrawn by all countries, on condition that they go to development aid.

Appeals to Trade Unions

LD202311 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin, less than 4 weeks before the general election, launched an appeal today to the trade unions, asking them to take a clear stand in favor of the PS. The link with the working class is an essential dimension of socialism, Lionel Jospin explains.

National Assembly Speaker Louis Mermaz considers that the right has not won this election and that the gap between the right and the left will be such that the current opposition will find it impossible to gain a majority.

BRIEFS

SIXTH TV CHANNEL -- The multitown musical sixth television channel will begin broadcasting on 1 March: 7.5 million viewers will be able to receive it in nine towns and the organisers hope to reach 17 million at the end of the year. Maurice Levy, chairman and managing director of the channel, says that test transmissions will be broadcast from 1400 hours [1300 GMT] on Saturday, 22 February, to allow viewers to adjust their sets: these will take the form of announcements, videotapes, and so on. [Summary] [Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 20 Feb 86 LD]

GUNWOMAN KILLED IN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON OFFICIAL

AU210934 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Rome, February 21 (AFP) -- A senior Italian official was wounded in an apparent assassination attempt today, but his chauffeur-bodyguard shot back and killed a woman assailant, police said. The official, Antonio da Empoli, of the economic and social department in the Prime Minister's Office, was wounded in the arm and rushed to hospital.

The second assailant, also thought to have been wounded, fled. Eyewitness accounts differed on whether the person was a man or another woman. The attack took place in the northwest of Rome on Via de la Farnesina, not far from the Italian Foreign Ministry.

Later police arrested two young people answering the description of two of the assailants. Two had reportedly escaped on a Vespa scooter, and one was believed to have been wounded.

Mr Da Empoli had just driven off from his home, and his car had stopped by a newspaper kiosk, when the commando struck. More than an hour after the shootout, police had sealed off the area and the body of the young woman still lay on the pavement where it had fallen. Police said her identity card was in the name of Roberta Maria Ceci, and they had no records on her. A gun was found near the body.

The terrorist attack, which has so far not been claimed by any organisation, followed the recent meeting on terrorism by Italy's Security Council which was chaired by Interior Minister Luigi Scalfaro. He said after the meeting, and before today's attack "the terrorist danger is not over." He was referring to the resumption of attacks by the Red Brigades, extreme right terrorism as well as cooperation between Italian and Middle East extremists with drug traffickers.

On February 10, the day the huge Mafia trial opened in Palermo, a Red Brigades commando assassinated the former mayor of Florence, Lando Conti, while he was driving his car.

Group Claims Attack

AU211139 Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Rome, Feb. 21 (AFP) -- A document signed by a hitherto unknown group, the Fighting Communist Union, was found today in a bag belonging to a woman who was shot to death trying to kill a high-ranking Italian Government official.

Investigators said the group probably was linked to the Red Brigades, and had no relation to the Fighting Communist Cells, the Belgium-based group that has carried out a wave of attacks on North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Belgian Government targets.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SOARES HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD202239 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpts] In Lisbon this morning, President-elect of the Republic Mario Soares held his first press conference since being elected to the office at last Sunday's election.

Here is a recording of his introductory speech, which contains a special greeting for Portuguese emigrants scattered in various parts of the world:

[Begin recording] I address my greetings to the Portuguese people as a whole, not only to those who cast their votes but also to all Portuguese scattered worldwide -- in Africa and elsewhere. Portuguese emigrants have made an extraordinary contribution to the stability of this homeland of ours and should, therefore, be regarded as citizens with full equality of rights in parity with those living in Portugal. Therefore, I wish to address my greetings to all of them, those living here on the mainland and those in the autonomous regions.

On the very night of the election, soon after the results became known, I took the opportunity of making a statement to which I would not like to add anything to it here today. I regard myself as the president of all the Porguguese, and my main task, as I said during the election campaign, is to unite the Portuguese people by playing the role of a guarantor of political stability and social peace to allow the creation of conditions more propitious for the country's economic development. Portugal faces a great challenge -- the challenge of the EEC membership -- and we must win that great challenge. For this we need political stability and social peace, it being incumbent on the president of the Republic, basically, to make an essential contribution to that stability, which I shall seek to do.

I am, therefore, not the president of any party -- not even of any single minority -- which elected me, but the president of all the Portuguese. [end recording]

Relations with the Portuguese-speaking African countries was one of the themes broached in the press conference. President-elect Mario Soares had this to say on the subject:

[Begin recording] Obviously, the fraternal relations we want to maintain with all Portuguese-speaking countries not only of Africa but also Brazil, represent a center of my preoccupation.

Naturally, Angola is included in this. In fact, by mere chance as it were, Commander Gomes Mota -- who, as you know, was my election campaign manager -- is due to go to Angola tomorrow -- or rather, on Monday -- and he is going to carry with him, at my request, a message from me for President Eduardo dos Santos -- who, incidentally, has congratulated me on my election. I am, therefore, returning his greetings with a message specifically to reaffirm, once again, my interest in the relationship with Angola. This is not an (?act) of parallel diplomacy, (?as it will be seen), because obviously I am going to let the government know in advance of this initiative, and it will obviously be conducted with the full knowledge of our ambassador accredited to Luanda. I am only taking advantage of the opportunity -- which has become available to me by the fact that my good friend and close supporter was traveling to Angola -- of sending a message to President Eduardo dos Santos. I thus consider it important to maintain an unclouded relationship with Angola and all other Portuguese-speaking African countries. [end recording]

Expresses 'Solidarity With Silva'

AU201557 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Lisbon, Feb 20 (AFP) -- President-elect Mario Soares, speaking five days after the election that made him Portugal's first leftwing head of state in more than 60 years, today said his chief priority was "political stability," and that he would work with the minority conservative government.

"I have been the candidate of the democratic left, but today I want to be the president of all the Portuguese, left and right," he said at a press conference here.

"I do not want to create difficulties for the government, and I am willing to express my solidarity with the prime minister, as if he had just been appointed," he added. Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, a Social Democrat, heads a minority cabinet that was elected only last October.

Mr Soares said he intended to work as a "moderator" in Portuguese politics. He disclosed that he had given up his duties as secretary-general of the Socialist Party since being elected, but would remain a party member. He had already asked to be relieved temporarily of his party responsibilities during the election campaign.

Mr Soares said that his investiture would take place on March 8 or 9. He will be the first civilian president since the April 1974 left-wing Revolution.

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS COMMENTS ON SOARES ELECTION

PM201201 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial by Mario Mesquita: "Past and Present"]

[Text] God has harshly punished the winners of October [allusion to last general election]. In January, in the first round of the presidential election, the Eanesist sector was defeated, with the simultaneous elimination of the candidacies of Francisco Salgado Zenha and Mario de Lourdes Pintasilgo. In February, in the second round, the Social Democratic sector has been defeated, with the defeat of Freitas do Amaral's candidacy.

The phenomenon of 1980 has been repeated, albeit with nuances: The winners of the legislative elections have lost the presidential election. Talented but unmeticulous historians know how to present all events as if they were inevitable. This does not always correspond to the truth. It was not inevitable that Mario Soares would be elected president of the Portuguese Republic. Between October and December 1985, it even seemed unlikely that he would win the presidential election. Soares undoubtedly benefited from the mistakes made in the areas to his left and to his right.

-- To the right, the candidate, despite his modernizing line of argument, was badly placed (specifically in terms of his political past) to compete for the decisive votes of the center and the center left.

However, it would not be fair to detract from Mario Soares' victory or to reduce it to the arithmetical sum of his opponents' mistakes. Soares revealed once more in this election his stamina and fighting spirit. It is frankly positive to find that the first civilian president of the Portuguese Republic to be elected since 25 April has a past of struggle against Salazarism and the dictatorship.

It is not, however, reassuring to refer to Mario Soares' past in government. It would not be in good taste to describe that past on the day he has been elected president.

The left is unable to unite in order to govern, but it knows how to bury its differences when issues concerning the system are (or may be) at stake. Mario Soares owes his victory largely to the left's unitary dynamic and to the PCP's tactical flexibility.

The enthusiasm aroused among young people by Feitas do Amaral's candidacy is a warning to the Portuguese left. There will be no "people" to support it in 1991, if it continues to heap mistakes on mistakes, opportunism on opportunism, incompetence on incompetence.

In the view of many supporters, but also of independent observers, his election represents the just and logical conclusion to Mario Soares' career as a politician and fighter for democracy. Let us also hope that it results, thorugh his conduct of the office, in actions of justice toward the people who elected him.

No one has any doubts about Mario Soares' conduct as guarantor of the system and of democratic freedoms, but we all know that, in addition to being the first civilian to occupy Belem Palace in this Portuguese Second Republic, Soares is also the first party leader to attain the presidency of the Repbulic. This fact arouses justifiable apprehensions among many sections of the public and among those who did and did not vote for Mario Soares.

We will see whether Soares as president will be able to keep in its proper place the worst creation of Mario Soares as prime minister and Socialist Party secretary general -- "Soaresist" patronage and its undesirable institutional consequences.

If he does not do so, the Portuguese people will remember with nostalgia the terms of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who now leaves Belem Palace.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION MEETS PCP OFFICIALS

PM2G1427 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 13 Feb 86 p 16

[Unattributed report: "MSZMP Delegation Visits Portugal at PCP's Invitation"]

[Text] At the PCP's invitation, a Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] delegation led by Geza Kotai, an MSZMP Central Committee member and director of the Department of International Relations, which also included Attila Geczi of the Department of International Relations, visited Portugal on 4-8 February. The delegation was received by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal and met with Sergio Vilarigues, a political commission and secretariat member, Albana Nunes, a Central Committee member and international section chief, and Teresa Monica of the international section.

During the meetings, information and views were exchanged on the situation in their respective conutries and the two parties' activities, as well as on the international situation and cooperation between the PCP and the MSZMP.

The MSZMP delegation visited the Santarem District, where it met with a delegation of the PCP's Regional Organization Leadership and visited the Volta do Vale cooperative. It also visited the Seixal Municipality, where it had a meeting with the PCP's muncipal committee and was received at the city hall.

This delegation's visit to Portugal falls within the framework of the fraternal relations of friendship, cooperation,and solidarity existing between the PCP and the MSZMP.

OFFICIAL SAYS GOVERNMENT WOULD 'RECEIVE' MARCOS

PA201501 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1415 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Madrid, 20 Feb (EFE) -- Foreign Ministry spokesman Inocencio Arias today reported that the Spanish Government would receive President Ferdinand Marcos if the move would help reestablish democracy in the Philippines. However, he said that "the subject has yet to be raised."

"Any democratic country," he said, "has to seriously view the possibility of taking in a leader of another country if this helps the full establishment of democracy in that country."

The official spokesman thus referred to a report published today by the Madrid newspaper YA which said that "Spain would be willing to receive Marcos in order to facilitate a solution of the Philippine situation."

"His request would be accepted in Spain," the Madrid newspaper continued, "in the same favorable way as if it involved a Latin American dictator whose departure from power would serve to open a democratic process."

"Spain applies to the Philippines the same viewpoint on promoting democracy that it has been applying with the Latin American countries," the newspaper YA stated, adding that "for this reason, just as the Spanish Government would receive Pinochet, if the move would contribute to the reestablishment of democracy in Chile, it would also take in Marcos to facilitate a political solution to the crisis in the Philippines."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman commented that if such a siutation were to occur in a country of the Iberian-American family, in his opinion, "the Spanish Government would not only have to raise this possibility, but consider that it has a moral duty with the people of such a country to carry it out."

Foreign Ministry Comments

LD202010 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez has denied that his government has received any official request to give political asylum in Spain to Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, in the event of him deciding to leave his country:

[Begin Fernandez-Ordonez recording] There has been no request to that effect at all. Spain has a general philosophy which is to facilitate the possibility of democracy being established in certain countries in some cases when we believe that we are able to collaborate, but no one has suggested this. [end recording]

KIDNAPPED MAN RETURNS FROM BEIRUT; OFFICIALS COMMENT

LD202301 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Pedro Antonio Sanchez, national policeman and member of the GEO [Special Operations Group police unit] today arrived back in Madrid from Beirut, where he was released yesterday together with two officials of the Spanish Embassy in Lebanon after being kidnpaped for 32 days. Rafael Vera, under secretary at the Interior Ministry, and Rafael Pastor Ridruejo, director general of consular affairs at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, accompanied Sanchez on his return.

Yesterday in Beirut they secured the release of the three Spanish officials following a meeting with the leader of the Shi'ite Amal militia and Lebanese Minister of Justice Nabih Birri. The press conference held by the policeman and the interior undersecretary to provide details on the kidnapping and its resolution ended a short while ago. Antonio Regalado was at the press conference and sends us the following report:

[Begin recording] [Regalado] "The firmness of the Spanish Government is not negotiating on the basis of blackmail; the permanent collaboration between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and the Interior and the Spanish Embassy in Lebanon; the pressure exerted by the Damascus government on the political groups in Beirut; and the determination and mediation of the Amal leader and Minister of Justice Nabih Birri, made possible the release of the three Spanish officials kidnapped 32 days ago by the Black flag." This was stated by Rafael Vera at the press conference held at the directorate general of police. The Spanish Government, Vera said, could not promise the release of the two Shi'ites imprisoned at Alcala-Meco because the executive cannot interfere in the judiciary. Both men are awaiting the outcome of appeals lodged with the Supreme Court. However, the government will study some legal alterantives. Here's what Rafael Vera said:

[Vera] There are various formulas. It would be somewhat difficult to explain them, but they are: The signing of an agreement between the two countries; an agreement by which sentences could be served in the other country; a pardon; and expulsion in application of the Aliens Law. So, there are various alternatives. The fact is that each alternate contains a different formula, which is quite complicated and everything depends on the verdict of the Supreme Court and on the decision which the government may make in the future.

[Regalado] For his part, the under secretary at the Foreign Affairs Minister said that at no time had the Spanish Government considered breaking off relations with Lebanon, and neither does it expect any response from Libya [the two Shi'ites in Madrid were sentenced to 23 years' each for the attempted murder of a Libyan official]. [end recording]

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD210214 Madrid Domestic Service Spanish 2000 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] The first Israeli ambassador to Spain, Shmu'el Hadas, today presented his letters of credence to King Juan Carlos.

PARTY OFFICIALS FORECAST NATO REFERENDUM OUTCOME

LD202331 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Manuel Fraga, leader of the Popular Coalition, this morning told the SER network that he is convinced that the government would win the NATO referendum, although abstentions would exceed "yes" votes. He fiercely criticized the changing stance of the Socialists and repeated that his group is advocating abstention. Fraga said that a majority of "no" votes could bring the government down, but if this hypothesis seemed as though it could become a reality the leader of the opposition would not recommend voting against the question posed by the government.

PCE Secretary General Gerardo Iglesias accused the government of conditioning the way in which Spanish people would vote by using the threat of fear. Meanwhile, the coordinating Committee of Peace Organizations has served an injunction on Socialist leader Guillermo Galeote, calling on him to name the peace supporters who have led demonstrations in support of the ETA. This is what PSOE Secretary of Public Relations Galeote had claimed.

Finally, the Central Electoral Board today appointed deputy Francesc Vecens, of Esquerra Republicana [Republican left of Catalonia] as the chairman of the Radiotelevision Espanola [Spanish radio and television] and public media committee for the NATO referendum and definitively rejected the possibility of the peace and other groups from having representatives on electional boards and access to the public media.

FERNANDEZ-ORDONEZ REVIEWS FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

PM2O0945 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 3 Feb 86 pp 12-13

[Interview with Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordenez by Joseph Ramoneda and Jose Marti Gomez in Madrid; date not given]

[Text] [Question] The last time we met, you were reading a book by Cioran, in which there were some sentences about insomnia....

[Fernandez-Ordonez] Cioran is a writer I like a great deal. I do not remember those sentences about insomnia for which, I do not suffer because when I go to bed I am very tired physically. What has always happened to me, and still does, is that I wake up very early and that is when I start to read.

[Question] Not even the NATO issue keeps you awake?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] The issue of the Atlantic alliance concerns me a great deal, as is natural. If I said that the referendum does not concern me, I would be lying. But it does not keep me awake, because it is one thing for certain issues to concern you and another for those issues to cause you insomnia. Experiences show that, in general, what keeps you awake are petty problems, the petty mishaps of daily life.

[Question] Everything seems to indicate that the NATO issue will polarize Spanish political life over the next few months. Is it really right for the country to concentrate on this issue?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] I believe that it is natural for attention to be concentrated on this issue. If you were to ask me what, in my opinion, would be ideal, I would reply that the ideal would be for the Spanish people to concentrate on working and on making the country prosper and for them to remember on the morning of referendum day that they must go and vote, and vote "yes," before going back to work. I realize that this is an absolutely utopian ideal because the question asked in the referendum is quite important.

[Question] There is an impression among the public -- an impression which does not help the relationship between rulers and ruled -- that, whatever happens Spain will remain in NATO.

[Fernandez-Ordonez] There is one question that I always refuse to answer -- the question about what will happen if the referendum is lost. I always work on the positive assumption. I have always believed that the Spanish people have voted with historical intelligence and that we will be able to convince them on this issue. In any event, what there is no doubt about is that that the least can be said about the idea of Spain leaving the Atlantic alliance is that it poses a problem for Spanish foreign policy. I am not talking about defense policy; I am talking from this ministry's viewpoint. This is a matter which is not usually mentioned. What people must bear in mind is that our being in the Atlantic alliance is not like being anywhere else.

The Atlantic alliance is not a place in which we are isolated from other things. We are there at the same time as belonging to other organizations -- the Council of Europe, the EEC -- through signing a set of international or bilateral agreements which place Spain in a certain position. Leaving the Atlantic alliance would pose a very grave problem from the viewpoint of Spain's international position.

[Question] Another quite common impression is that there must be some very deep and powerful reasons for the government -- which, when it was in opposition, intended to leave NATO -- to believe now that it is necessary to belong to it. Are those reasons so deep and powerful as not to be explicable and comprehensive to the people?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] If I venture to give a lecture your readers will insult me, but I will venture to give two fundamental reasons why the government in any event believes that the issue of remaining in the Atlantic alliance is important. These reasons are based on an essential fact: The Spain of 1986 is different from the Spain of 1982, when the decision was made. Many things have happened in the world during that time, and two essential factors have emerged. The first is that Spain has entered the EEC, in which all the member countries are members of the Atlantic alliance, except Ireland, owing to very specific reasons which everybody understands, and on 17 February an agreement on political cooperation and security will be signed, under which virtually the whole essence of European foreign policy will be coordinated. In this context, the government has realized that it is very difficult to be an active, loyal, and effective EEC member and not be in the Atlantic alliance. The second reason is the conviction that I have always had that the Atlantic alliance is the only place, now that there is so much anti-Americanism, where the Americans can be told some things. It is precisely in order to force U.S. policy to acquire a certain European dimension that it is advisable for the West European countries to be seated at the table of the Atlantic alliance, where Mr Reagan explained the day after his meetings in Geneva what he had discussed with Mr Gorbachev.

[Question] My goodness, minister! The idea of "forcing U.S. policy" seems to us excessive....

[Fernandez-Ordonez] No. And what is more, I can tell you that in my brief experience as foreign minister, the matters explained to the United States within the Atlantic alliance helped to promote the dialogue with Gorbachev and that the presentation of some of Reagan's stances is due primarily to his European allies' influence.

[Question] That is, you believe that the debate is not as unequal as it ostensibly seems....

[Fernandez-Ordonez] The debate is not unequal, because despite the importance of the United States, it is faced with 15 countries which have something very important -- moral strength.

[Question] Does having moral strength, just moral strength, serve any purpose nowadays?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] It does. The fact is that the issue of Europe is complex. I wish I could show you an atlas I brought back from Brussels. It contains various maps of the world, as seen from the viewpoint of various countries. It is fascinating to see how the view you have of the world changes in accordance with the place from which you look at that world! For the Europeans, everything revolves around Europe; from the United States, Europe is a small, insignificant corner. "That small corner of Asia" of which Valery spoke.

[Question] There are also those who say that that small corner of Asia is now the last watering place....

[Fernandez-Ordonez] The last watering place in which to tell the Americans at what temperature red wine should be drunk.... I believe that in this last stretch of the long night of the 20th century, Europe has a last chance. I do not believe that we are a final watering place or that we are able not to become one and that we are certainly not in this sense a moral watering place but a place of some moral courage to maintain that dialogue with the United States. I have always taken the view that in matters that inevitably affect us I prefer to be there and make my voice heard. If I could ensure that the problem of what is termed the blocs would not affect me if we were not in the Atlantic alliance, I would stay at home. But that is utopia. It does not stop affecting me at all.

[Question] We have the impression that the debate is taking place on the basis of cliches which nobody dares to go beyond. The first is that the policy of blocs is harmful, which is unproven. The second is an idea of sovereignty deriving wholly from the idea of sovereignty of the old 19th century nation states....

[Fernandez-Ordonez] Let me say straightaway that the most harmful situation of all is to be crushed. This being said, I believe that for the great majority of Spanish people Russia is a very distant country lost amidst the snow, but maybe those same Spanish people would develop German hysteria if 15 divisions were concentrated in North Africa and the ground were covered with missiles. We could not believe then that the logical thing is not to defend yourself; we would believe that the logical thing is to achieve a certain balance, and I would not call that a policy of blocs but trying not to be crushed. Contrary to what many people say, it is not the United States but our European allies who are urging us to stay in the Atlantic alliance. With respect to the second part of our question, I believe that in the world in which we live, sovereignty is clearly a shared sovereignty. There is no clearer exercise in humility than to sit down at the table of the EEC. Everything that Europe has built since the last bomb fell in the last war has been achieved through loss of sovereignty or, if you prefer to put it differently, through acceptance of shared sovereignty. The old ideas are no longer applicable in the present-day world, and it was none other than De Gaulle who said years ago: "Power is impotence."

[Question] Do you believe that Andre Glucksmann is right when he says that antitotalitarism is the only ideology that can keep Europe united?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] I believe that Europe is indeed democratic. But I also believe -- somewhat beyond Glucksmann's skepticism as to whether there are other values which unite Europe -- that there are other values stemming from a certain view of mankind which unite Europe in a certain ethic. There are things which Europeans now deeply dislike -- violence, for the instance, or the use of military force to resolve conflicts. The idea of equality is a common accepted value. The European model is based on social balance, on certain values which have perhaps made us more inefficient. They say that Europe will die under the burden of our welfare state, but it is that welfare state which has given Europe its deepest dimension. It is humanism in the deepest sense of the word that is the value that gives Europe strength, and makes the intra-European language work, despite that Tower of Babel which is the EEC.

[Question] Has Spain's position in the world changed with entry into the EEC?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] It has helped complete a process of finding our place, of settling down. It has been clarified where and with whom we stand.

[Question] As for completed processes -- and completed with controversies -- yours are, as finance minister, the tax reform; as justice minister, the divorce law; and now, as foreign minister, NATO and the recognition of Israel....

[Fernandez-Ordonez] They have not been easy issues, not at all.

[Question] Is the Spain of the EEC compatible with the Spain enjoying influence in Latin America?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] In my opinion, Spain belongs to an ancient and fine family, which is the Latin American family. It is perhaps the most vigorous family in the world, built with the least money and propaganda. That family works and is effective. I also believe that Europe has not done much for Latin America and we will try to ensure that that Latin American family has influence in the EEC.

[Question] That idea of a family alarms us a little. It sounds to us like motherland, Columbus Day....

[Fernandez-Ordonez] No, no. It is not a matter of a paternal-filial relationship, but an old, deep relationship made up of exchanges and exiles. Let us replace the world "family" by another devoid of rhetoric, if you like.

[Question] As foreign minister you can no longer come out against Pinochet's dictatorship in Chile....

[Fernandez-Ordonez] Some 10 years after Allende's death, I was with his daughter, as chairman of the Banco Exterior, at the opening of the Neruda exhibition. Chile is a painful subject and I hope that the Chilean democrats are able to clear a way for dialogue. Spain is doing what it can to help them.

[Question] It does not seem much help for Spain to sell Pinochet antiriot equipment....

[Fernandez-Ordonez] None has been sold. The matter was raised, but the deal did not materialize.

[Question] There are two major issues in Latin America -- the elimination of those dictatorships that still remain and the pacification of Central America. What is Spain doing?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] There are few dictatorships left. Latin America is currently experiencing the greatest process of the burgeoning of democracy in its history, but I told the EEC on 28 January that we should not build up many hopes because Latin America is experiencing that burgeoning of democracy at the most awkward economic moment in its history. To cite one instance, Buenos Aires is not the brilliant city it was in the past; the whole economic problem has overwhelmed people, and these are democracies which we should realize will not be able to continue to impose all the adjustments on their populations forever without a political cost. They must be helped, not only because of the debt issue, but because they are fragile democracies.

[Question] And how can Europe help them?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] The first thing that must be done is to buy things from them, as we are doing. The EEC should lift its protectionist barriers to enable Argentina to sell its meat or Colombia its coffee. What we must not do is to ask those countries to adjust without buying things from them at the same time, because we lay ourselves open to experiencing what happened to the IMF official who went to Argentina to tell them what to do, and a minister told him: "Do not give us advice. We know how to go wrong on our own."

[Question] How do you find Nicaraguan President Ortega, with whom you recently held a lengthy meeting?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] He gives me the impression of being a man who just now would like to implement his program honorably, without curbing the country's democratization. What is his program? It is a democratic program, or is meant to be so, which at the same time faces the major problem of its international difficulty. Ortega is a man who just now feels the enormous pressure exerted on him by the strongest country in the world. I believe that he must be helped in two ways: by urging him to make a democratic effort, and also by urging the others to let him implement his program. To this effect, Spain is playing an important role in Nicaragua as a factor curbing certain dangerous plans for military intervention and promoting internal democracy.

[Question] Do you really believe that there is any alternative in Nicaragua between a bloodbath and Stalinist dictatorship?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] Yes. I have met with top leaders of Nicaraguan politics and they have democratic hope. From Ortega to Ramirez through D'Escoto or Cardenal -- the poet whose verses I read years ago: "I send you, Claudia, these verses, because you are their owner," and about whom Alfonso Carlos Comin spoke to me for the last time. This desire for democracy is accompanied by a desire both to relinquish their political program and what element that program has of a progressive advance towards the left, in which, I emphasize, they must be asked to take a democratic step in the direction of political pluralism.

[Question] Even though it has always been said that there is nothing more dangerous than a poet or a philosopher in power....

[Fernandez-Ordonez] That is now they are criticized. A friend of mine also says: "The dangerous thing is that they are charming people."

[Question] You mentioned earlier the foreign debt. What proposal does Spain have concerning this issue?

[Fernandez-Ordonez] None other than what we have said at the United Nations. In a few words: That in economics the real aspect cannot be separated from the financial aspect. Today we are in danger of creating a world recession unless coordinated measures are adopted which would allow some expansion. At present there is little coordination of economic policy at the international level and every country does as it pleases. The most spectacular consequence is the one reflected by the sphere of crude oil, where we have reached a schizophrenic situation in which harm is caused if oil increases in price, and likewise when it falls. It is the democracies which could end up in jeopardy in the economic war jolting the world today -- a war in which there are many more countries involved than those of the two traditional blocs.

[Question] The great myths of the right -- Reagan and Thatcher, who triumphantly approached the eighties -- have faded away almost as soon as they were enunciated....

[Fernandez-Ordonez] The great promises they made have not been kept. The growth of unemployment in Britain has been trmendous over the past few years. In the United States, contrary to what was promised by President Reagan, the growth of the public deficit is monstrous. The main election promises have not been kept, but the problem is not their having been kept or not kept but the fact that the policies put forward as the model to be imitated have not proven to be especially brilliant, either.

[Question] We have not done badly for unkept promises here, either: the 800,000 jobs, "no" to NATO, no television advertising during the broadcasting of movies....

[Fernandez-Ordonez] The matter of the 800,000 jobs was an unachieved aim, I would say that the matter of the Atlantic alliance is a promise that has been kept, and as for the issue of advertising on television, I will express no opinion, because I lack information.

[Question] The recognition of Israel seems not to have brought as many problems as was feared...

[Fernandez-Ordonez] It was the culmination of an enormous effort which we began at the United Nations (where talks were held with all the foreign ministers of the Arab countries, explaining to them our decision and the reasons prompting it), continued in Tunis (a meeting with the secretary general of the Arab League), and multiplied worldwide through a host of demarches. I believe that most of the Arab countries have been able to see that there is no change of stance by Spain but a normalization of a historical anomaly.

[Question] It is said to be traditional for relations between the Moncloa Palace and the Santa Cruz Palace [Foreign Ministry] to suffer from short circuits.

[Fernandez-Ordonez] Yes. It has been said on other occasions that relations have been bad. Today I would say that they are good and smooth.

[Question] You have always told us that your dream of happines is to retire in order to relax with your wife and spend your time growing petunias. Allow us to say that we do not believe you at all.

[Fernandez-Ordonez] Well, I have never aimed to grow petunias, among other things because I do not like gardening. To retire in order to write, yes. My desire to have a year in which to write a book is always being thwarted. I am now reading "All the Beauty in the World", Jaroslav Seifert's memoirs, and there is a sentence in it that I liked. Seifert says that you go through life from disappointment to disappointment, but some people do not say so, and they are called optimists. Or to cite another author I like a great deal, Max Frisch says in his book "Journey to Beijing" that he feels as if his life were one of those snowplows, which pile up a larger and larger amount of snow in front of them until one day, according to Max Frisch, he will no longer be able to cope with so much snow -- the snow being a symbol for disenchantments and disappointments -- and will stop, and that day he will be dead. I have accumulated my own experience of life, and although I still do not have much snow on my life, I know that the machine could stop one day for many reasons. Retire? I no longer dare say anthing. As the man said, never say never.

REPORTS ON VARIOUS VIEWS TO 16 MARCH UN REFERENDUM

Councillor Urges 'Yes' Vote

DW200800 Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 19 Feb 86 p 21

[Unattributed report: "Federal Councillor Stich: Do Not Strain the 'Special Case of Switzerland'"]

[Text] Sevelen, 17 Feb (SDA) -- One who deals thoroughly and carefully with the aims of the United Nations and considers the actual work done, instead of dealing with the easily recognizable shortcomings, cannot honestly be against full-fledged Swiss membership, maintains Federal Councillor Otto Stich. Many such judgments turned out to be misjudgements, said the chairman of the financial department on Monday night in Sevelen in his comments on such problems as neutrality and sanctions.

Foreign countries do not expect from a neutral and liberal democratic country isolationism and ideological neutrality, said Stich. Neutrality does not mean that one should not comment on international affairs. The Swiss Government has expressed opinions in the past, condemning obvious injustices in the world. Expressing opinions has not caused any disadvantage for us, and our neutrality has not been called into question because of it, stated Stich. It is also not true that Switzerland has always abstained in the United Nations or wanted to abstain.

For a neutral state such as Switzerland, participation in military sanctions is out of the question, stressed Stich, because they contradict neutrality. The authors of the UN Charter had that in mind. According to the Article 43 of the Charter, no member can be forced to take part in military actions. In any event, only Switzerland, no one else, decides on participation. As to nonmilitary actions, Stich said that since the United Nations has become universal, being neutral cannot mean supporting the side against which all other states take measures. "We must be aware that we must not strain the 'special case of Switzerland, unnecessarily," Stich maintained.

EVP Maintains Opposition

DW191238 Zuerich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 16-17 Feb 86 p 26

[Unattributed article: "EVP for More Active Foreign Policy Outside World Organization"]

[Text] (SDA) The Protestant People's Party [EVP] of Switzerland maintain its "no" to Switzerland joining the United Nations, as it was decided almost 3 years ago. In a position paper, the EVP Central Executive Board has again confirmed and explained the party's position. The party advocates a more active Swiss foreign policy outside the world organization, because in its view the expense for the United Nations is not in proportion to the benefit.

The EVP considers the argument that Switzerland's neutrality could be jeopardized by UN membership as "sophistry." At the same time the party rejects the argument that the country's UN membership is a logical consequence of its duty to practice solidarity. Switzerland should, in the EVP's view, prove its solidarity outside that organization. The EVP writes that "more can be done in a discreeet and direct way than in the scope of the United Nations." The UN's public diplomacy has proved to be "ineffective and even counterproductive." Practically all conflicts are settled outside the United Nations, it says in the paper.

As an "alternative to participation in the not very productive UN debates" the EVP advocates intensified humanitarian and development aid activities as well as a foreign trade policy which takes social and ecological aspects more into account than commercial interests.

Bern Radical Democrats

DW191317 Zuerich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 16-17 Feb 86 p 26

[Unattributed article: "Veto by Berne FDP"]

[Text] (SDA) The Radical Democrats of Bern do not share the positive opinion of the Radical Democratic Party of Switzerland on UN membership. At its delegates' meeting in Bern the Radical Democratic Party of the canton voted 94-51 in support of a "no" vote in the 16 March referendum.

'Farmers-for-UN Committee'

DW191308 Zuerich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 16-17 Feb 86 p 26

[Unattributed article: "Farmers-for-UN Committee"]

[Text] (SDA) A committee called "Farmers for the United Nations Organization" has been founded and co-chaired by four national councillors who are close to the farmers. Beside the farmers, persons associated with agriculture from all of Switzerland are members. The committee has stated that it is convinced that the country's UN membership will indirectly help Swiss agriculture to continue to pursue an independent agricultural policy. Unlike the EC, the United Nations is not a supergovernment interfering in its members internal affairs.

NORWAY, FINLAND DISCUSS POSSIBLE SOVIET PROJECTS

PM201331 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 8 Feb 86 p 11

[Report by Morten Fyhn, "Sorsa Wants Oil Cooperation in the North"]

[Text] Finland is in favor of organized state cooperation between Norway and the Soviet Union to give Norwegian and Finnish companies an opportunity to take part in future Soviet industrial projects on the Kola Peninsula and in the Barents Sea. The matter was raised yesterday by Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa in his political talks with his Norwegian counterpart, Kaare Willoch.

At the press conference after yesterday's talks, at which Foreign Minister Svenn Stray and Trade Minister Asbjorn Haugstvedt were also present, Sorsa stressed that possible cooperation projects with the Soviet Union lie a fair way in the future. It will take a few decades before a start can be made, but it is nevertheless important that preparations be made, Sorsa said.

Despite the fact that it lies in the future, Finnish-Norwegian-Soviet cooperation in the north occupied a central place in the talks. According to Sorsa there is a possibility of Finnish and Norwegian industry taking part in Soviet industrial projects on the Kola Peninsula, and later in Soviet oil exploitation activities in the Barents Sea. In light of Finland's long experience in economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, Sorsa thinks that it will be most practical to organize Finnish-Norwegian cooperation with the Soviet Union with a degree of state involvement.

"You have to remember that all Soviet foreign trade is state-controlled," Sorsa said in response to a question about whether he believes that the Norwegian Governemnt can avoid becoming involved. In the past the government has said that it prefers cooperation on purely commercial terms with the Russians within the framework of international rules and commitments. According to Sorsa, however, it could be difficult for the government to avoid active involvement. In Sorsa's view so-called trilateral cooperation between Finland, Norway, and the Soviet Union in the north would be preferable to competition between the two Nordic countries. Also the planned Soviet projects will be so immense that several countries will have to be brought in. In the past Norway has said that it sees no need to organize cooperation with the other Nordic countries at the present time. But it was precisely such cooperation with Norway that Sorsa was proposing. But why not with Sweden? "We have nothing against that," replied the Finnish prime minister. For his own part he thought that the Russians would also like to see trilateral cooperation in the north. But Finland has not received any clear signals to this effect.

The visit of the Finnish prime minister has been strongly colored by the Finnish desire to become more involved in activities on Norway's continental shelf today and in the future. It has also been clear that the Finns are preparing themselves for what there will be in the way of oil exploitation activities in the Barents Sea, in both the Norwegian and Soviet sectors.

At the press conference Kalevi Sorsa stressed that his visit has been characterized by an atmosphere of active cooperation. Nordic cooperation, which covers all the Nordic countries, has its advantages, but it has helped to hinder the development of direct cooperation between Finland and Norway, he said. That is why Sorsa proposed the setting up of a special Finnish-Norwegian working group during his talks with Willoch. This group will look at the problems there may be between the two countries along their 700 km border in the north and later put forward proposals for solving these problems. Sorsa's proposal will now be given closer study. As an example of such bilateral problems, "small if you view them from the south, but important for people up there," Sorsa mentioned fisheries problems, road and bridge questions, and border trade questions.

DENMARK

NATO TO INSTALL NEW 'SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT'

AU210950 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Bornholm, Denmark, Feb 21 (AFP) -- Ultra-modern new surveillance installations will soon boost NATO's eyes and ears on this strategic Baltic island, but doubtless without altering its unusual status in East-West relations. Under subtle unwritten rules, Denmark bans NATO troops from Bornholm, though it is a NATO station, and in return the Soviet Union participates in a "Nordic balance" which gives its vessels free exit from the Baltic via Danish waters.

Even minor incidents are vetted, and the system means the countries of northern Europe keep tension to a minimum, while the Warsaw Pact is able to transit and estimated 18,000 military and civilian vessels a year. But in spite of the unofficial restraints, the post-World War II track record of this "listening" island less than 100 kilometers (60 miles) from the Polish and East German coasts is spectacular.

The Danes, controlling Baltic exists as a key factor in northern Europe's surveillance system, were the first to warn NATO of the imminence of the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia at the end of the "Prague Spring" in 1968. They also supplied extremely precise information on Soviet military measures during the 1980 Polish crisis after the independent Solidarity trade union was founded. Understandably, Danish officers still release few details. The new installations will enable the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) to "survey airspace and monitor Warsaw Pact land communications in Poland, East Germany and the Soviet republics in the eastern Baltic by the year-end.

NATO here can also pinpoint Soviet submarines, Danish officers added. The Soviet fleet is believed to have at least 33 submarines in the Baltic, of which about 10 have medium-range nuclear missile capabilities. These submarines are suspected of regular seeking discreet shelter in the depths of Swedish fiords near Bornholm.

At the same time Denmark monitors additions to the Soviet fleet, built in the great naval yards of the Leiningrad region and the eastern Baltic.

It detected the 1980 sea trials of the first 30,000-ton Kirov-type nuclear-propelled Soviet cruiser, the most powerful vessel built since World War II apart from aircraft carriers.

This is a major concern for NATO admirals, and was photographed in the Danish straits in the western Baltic after the Bornholm alert, despite a Soviet attempt to move it out of the Baltic unseen on a foggy day.

Bornholm, the only Western allied territory occupied then evacuated by Soviet forces immediately after World War II in 1946, surveys a Warsaw Pact superiority in conventional forces the West says is about three-to-one. [as received]

For five years the Soviets have also carried out big landing maneuvers on the East German island of Rugen, near the NATO defence zone. But Bornholm, NATO officers said, was a symbol of "the Nordic balance of dissuasion". Under this "balance," Moscow has quietly raised no objections in the last few years after Danish protest notes about collisions between warships, they added. Last year it even offered apologies after one of its nuclear missiles passed over Danish territory before crashing onto a frozen lake in northern Finland.

Bornholm is defended by only 800 lightly armed men, with a civilian airport and no air base. "If the Soviets wanted to attack its listening post, they are only five minutes flying time away." Danish commenders said.

FINLAND

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. SUBMITS RESIGNATION

LD210202 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Ambassador Richard Mueller has submitted his resignation to the president of the Republic. In his letter of resignation Mueller justifies his resignation by saying that he cannot accept the charges made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with regard to excessive representation costs and the confidential relations, which he regards as necessary for continuing in office, no longer exist. Mueller handed in his resignation on Friday. He has held the post of Finnish ambassador to the United States. Following his resignation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he will take a post in the economic field.

SWEDEN

POSSIBLE MOVES IN BORDER DISPUTE WITH USSR VIEWED

LD191644 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Report by Jan-Olof Pettersson]

[Text] In discussions with Swedish representatives, the Soviet Union has indicated changes in the Soviet position regarding the border dispute in the Baltic. According to the Foreign Ministry, new talks could be possible before Prime Minister Olof Palme's visit to Moscow in April.

The question of how the border between the economic zones of Sweden and the Soviet Union in the Baltic should be drawn has long been a major issue between the two countries. The Soviet Union wants the line drawn without taking Gotland's location in the middle of the Baltic into consideration. Sweden takes it for granted that an island the size of Gotland must be taken into account and wants the border to run midway between Gotland and the Baltic states. Since the talks broke down 4 years ago the positions have been deadlocked, and any new talks have been regarded as holding little prospect of success.

But in the talks that Swedish representatives, most recently Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Pierre Schori, have had in Moscow, Soviet politicians and diplomats have indicated certain new positions, which the Swedish Government wants now to examine more closely in new discussions. This was written today by Lars Christiansson of SVENSKA DAGBLADET, who thinks the Soviet Government can probably concede some 50 percent of its demands. The Foreign Ministry confirms today that there have been new signals but that it is more difficult now to give exact percentages of Soviet border demands -- the percentage may be 40 or 60. But the changes in the Soviet positions are thought to provide a reasonable basis for new discussions, it is stated.

The Foreign Ministry also emphasizes that the question is still far from solved. Sweden, following arguments based on international law, bound itself to the median line principle, even though the center government and the Social Democratic opposition at the time, in 1982, showed themselves willing to compromise. The question now is how firmly the government intends to adhere to the median line, whether it can think of compromising some to meet the Soviet Union. However, the government can hardly make any major departures without provoking a fierce domestic policy dispute.

The nonsocialist party leaders of their representatives have twice visited the Foreig Ministry for discussions on the matter. On Friday the Advisory Council for Foreign Affairs will meet and then clearer information may emerge, partly on how the government wants to plan Sweden's negotiation tactics, partly on whether it will be possible to reach agreement between the parties on the question of the Baltic. It may well lead to a quarrel.

The commentator of the independent moderate newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET, Fredrik Braconier, quotes today a statement by the Moderate Unity Party's spokesman on security policy, Carl Bildt, made in 1982. Then Bildt said that a border closer to Gotland than to the Baltic States is difficult to defend on foreign policy grounds and unacceptable on domestic policy grounds. Those are words which apply also today, Braconier notes. Against this argument there is another view to the effect that it may be advantageous for Sweden to compromise with the Soviet Union in order to obtain a general solution to these questions, which are important, not least for Swedish fishing.

MOSCOW RADIO ENDS USE OF DIPLOMATIC RADIO FREQUENCY

LD201450 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow Radio is no longer broadcasting on the [Swedish] Foreign Service's frequency 6,065 kHz. According to a telex to the radio division of the Telecommunications Administration, Moscow Radio stopped using the frequency and has no plans to use three other frequencies after 3 March. These frequencies have long been used by the Foreign Service. It was around the New Year that Moscow Radio started using one of the best frequencies of the Foreign Service with devastating consequences for the listeners' possibilities of receiving broadcasts from Sweden. Following repeated reminders by the Telecommunications Administration, Moscow Radio has now given up use of the frequency.

BRIEFS

PRC TO ASSIST LAUNCH -- The PRC has offered to launch Sweden's first entirely Swedish communications satellite into space. It will link telephone and telex connections from Sweden to countries in the Third World. The Swedish space company has signed a so-called option agreement with China, which gives the company the right to draw up within a year a contract for the launch at a cost of about 30 million kronor. [Summary] [Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 10 Feb 86 LD]

SWEDISH RELAY OF FINNISH TV -- Swedish Telecon is testing three transmitters for relaying Finnish TV to the greater Stockholm area. Channel 39 is being tested in Stockholm while two others are being used in the suburb of Sodertalje. [Summary] [Stockholm International Service in English 1605 GMT 11 Feb 86 LD]

TURKEY'S OZAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, ENDS VISIT

Discusses Economic Policy

TA201220 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1100 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that as Turkey continues to implement its current economic policy, relations with Europe will improve further. In a statement to Turkish Radio and Television in London, Ozal said that in Britain he met with circles which continuously criticize Turkey as well as with those that support it. Noting that these included many businessmen, Ozal remarked that interest in Turkey grew significantly by the end of the talks. The prime minister added that the economic policy implemented in Turkey is openly supported in Western countries and that his government will continue to apply it, with the help of economic and financial assistance from these countries. He said that Turkey's political influence will grow if it becomes economically strong, adding that this will improve relations with Europe even further.

Meanwhile, Ozal met this morning with British Social Democratic Party leader David Owen and Liberal Party leader David Steele. He also met the speaker of the House of Commons, Bernard Weatherall. Ozal will return to Turkey tonight.

Seeks EEC Admission

AU201605 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] London, Feb 20 (AFP) -- Visiting Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal, here on a visit since Monday, today said his country wanted to join the European Economic Community.

"Turkish entry in the Common Market is our target, but I'm not pushing," he told a press conference. In the past, Mr Ozal had stressed that Ankara needed a 10-year transition period before officially applying for entry. He also said his government "fully supports" the mediation efforts of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in the Cyprus crisis.

Responding to charges of human rights violations in Turkey levelled by the human rights group Amnesty International, he said each allegation was being investigated.

Yesterday he told the Royal Institute of International Affairs that "if the degree of criticism levelled against the government and its leader is an indication of democracy, Turkey can rightfully claim to be one of the most democratic countries in the world."

Today he invited Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock to visit Turkey to assess the human rights situation.

Mr Ozal said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had backed Turkey's efforts to develop its industrial capacity "to facilitate the integration of the Turkish economy."

On defense cooperation, he confirmed that Ankara was interested in buying Tornado aircraft, although he noted that discussions were only at the preliminary stage.

Yesterday, the two countries signed an accord preventing double taxation of individuals and companies and a protocol agreement on the protection of investment.

Ends Visit

TA201904 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who has concluded his contacts in Britain, is on his way to Turkey. At a press conference in London, Ozal said that during his contacts with British Government officials it had become evident that Turkish-British relations were at an excellent level. He added that possibilities for developing economic cooperation and adding new dimensions to areas of cooperation were discussed at the talks. He noted that an agreement has been reached to undertake more comprehensive joint investments in the defense industry. He noted that both countries believe that bilateral relations will be revived by the end of this year. He added that the British Government will help speed up this process. He expressed the belief that the economic program being implemented in Turkey for the past 5 years will contribute to Turkey's process of unification with Europe.

Pointing out that East-West relations, the Iran-Iraq war, and the developments in the Middle East were also discussed during his talks in London, Ozal said that both countries are concerned about the conflicts in the region.

Replying to questions at the press conference, Ozal said that Turkey supports the well-intentioned efforts and proposals of the UN secretary general regarding the solution of the Cyprus problem. He added that the Greek Cypriot side is rejecting these peace efforts and proposals. He noted that the Greek Cypriot side is economically better off as a result of foreign aid and that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is in a difficult position due to various embargoes.

In reply to a question on his meeting with Neil Kinnock, the leader of the British Labor Party, Ozal said that the Amnesty International reports on allegations of torture in Turkey had been examined one by one and that the results has subsequently been disclosed to the public. Ozal called on Amnesty International to show the same sensitivity to the incidents in Bulgaria. In reply to another question Ozal provided information on the Turkish defense industry fund and said that joint investments by foreign firms and the fund will also be supported.

Ozal is expected to arrive in Turkey around 2200.

DENKTAS REPLIES TO IAKOVOU ALLEGATIONS

TA181514 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in English to Cyprus 1215 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] President Denktas has said that the Greek Cypriot foreign minister, Mr Iakovou, has not failed to distort a statement by him in order to conceal the ever-increasing arms buildup by the Greek Cypriot side, a move which falls counter to peace talks. What was being done, said the president, was that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus [TRNC] was closing an airport for repairs and would use another airport built in the north pending such repairs. The TRNC was one established by the will of the Turkish Cypriot people, who alone had the right of say over the entries and exists into and from that republic as well as its ties with Turkey, stressed President Denktas, adding that Mr Iakovou was not entitled in any way to speak on such. Otherwise, if Mr Iakovou insisted that he had any right in this matter, it followed that he denied the Turkish Cypriots their will and kept up his intentions to make the whole of Cyprus a Greek island. Meanwhile, said President Denktas, in Kyrenia a seaport was being built, and not a naval base. Propaganda being made in this connection to mislead the world had lost its value, said the president. There was, stressed President Denktas, only one exercise for the solution of the Cyprus problem, and that was the good offices exercises of the UN secretary general.

The president expressed the hope that Mr Iakovou would desist from his efforts to obstruct the secretary general's initiative by appealing to other governments and the superpowers.

President Denktas denied that there was any military preparation on the part of Turkey, which, he said, was dutybound to protect the Turkisy Cypriots under international treaties should Greek Cypriots resort once again to an armed attack. Any accusation that Turkey was engaged in fresh military preparations was a mere concoction resorted to in order to cover up the Greek Cypriot's own military preparations, stressed the president. President Denktas also pointed out that there was no such a thing as the April document. There was, he said, only one document and that was the document drawn up after the secretary general's consultations leading up to the summit of January 1985. Since that document, which as was known, Mr Kiprianou declined to sign, no document that could be described as a rally document had emerged as a result of the secretary general's cooperation with both sides, said the president, adding that the so-called April document was no more than the notes of certain talks which the secretary general had held with the Greek Cypriots and which had been turned down by the Turkish Cypriot side.

President Denktas nevertheless expressed the hope that the Greek Cypriots would be able to chose the road of agreement by accepting the principles which they had, in fact, accepted in the process of the preparation of the January document. Pointing out that the January document provided for the phased withdrawal of the Turkish troops only after the establishment of an interim government and join the allegiance of the Turkish Cypriots [as heard], President Denktas stressed that the withdrawal of the Turkish troops before the establishment of such a government would be surrendering to the Greek Cypriot side which had been boasting that it could master a 100,000-strong army in 24 hours with its reserves. The president hoped that the Greek Cypriot side would not insist on such a blind alley.

Deploring Mr Iakovou's words on missing persons, President Denktas pointed out that in normal times, people missing for 7 to 10 years were considered dead, while in wartime, this period was reduced to 3 years. While, said the president, the Greek Cypriot side had gone so far as to include the Greek Cypriots killed by their coracials during their coup in 1974, in Turkish lists, the Turkish Cypriot side continued its efforts to solve this humanitarian issue with goodwill. Meanwhile, said the president, the Turkish Cypriot side would like to learn the fate of those Turks who had been taken away from their workplaces and collected off the road by the Greek Cypriot authorities.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

NC202056 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Marian Orzechowski, the foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, who is paying an official visit to our country, today concluded his official talks in Athens. This morning the Polish minister met with the president of the Republic, Khristos Sartzetakis, and the president of the chamber, Ioannis Alevras. At noon Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received him at Kastri. Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias was also present.

At the end of the official talks, Orzechowski held a press conference to Greek and foreign journalists, during which he referred to the subject matter of his talks in Athens and to international problems.

The Greek-Polish talks, Orzechowski said, were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Both sides were happy to discover that their views on the international problems they discussed coincided or were identical.

Replying to questions from the press, the Polish minister said that the Greek leaders are taking an objective view of the events currently taking place in Poland.

Referring to efforts for the preservation of peace, he noted that his country approves the peace-seeking initiatives of the Greek Government and of Prime Minister Papandreou in particular. In this connection, he cited the initiative of the Group Six leaders, the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Balkans, and the proposal for an arms freeze.

It was agreed that outstanding bilateral problems in the economic field would be examined by the joint Greek-Polish committee which will meet in April and that they should be dealt with during the first 6 months of 1986. Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias accepted Orzechowski's invitation to pay an official visit to Warsaw.

A joint communique on the two ministers' talks, issued at 1800 this evening, stresses, among other things, that having discussed the threat which the arms race constitutes for humanity the two countries hope that concrete progress will be made in disarmament negotiations. In addition, the two countries drew attention to the significance of the Soviet initiative of 15 January on the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons between now and the year 2000, and emphasized the positive nature of this initiative.

In connection with the Cyprus issue, the two ministers expressed their concern at the fact that the Cyprus crisis has not yet been solved. They stated that strict respect for the Cypriot Republic's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment, and the avoidance of unilateral acts constitute the basis for a just and lasting solution of this problem in accordance with the Cypriot people's vital interests.

Ministers Orzechowski and Papoulias asserted with satisfaction that bilateral relations are developing favorably and that there is still great scope for their future expansion. The two parties affirmed their governments' desire for a continued and intensive development of their relations at all levels in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

ZIMBABWEAN MINISTERS IN ATHENS FOR TALKS

NC192028 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 19 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Minister to the prime minister Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos Monday received the Zimbabwean Minister of National Supply Simbi Mubako and Minister of Labor, Manpower, Planning, and Social Welfare Frederick Shava for discussions on subjects of common interest such as peace and disarmament. According to an announcement, the two ministers briefed Mr Tsokhatzopoulos on the preparation of the 8th meeting of nonaligned states, to be held in Harare from 26 August to 7 September.

MISSING SOVIETS STILL SOUGHT BY AUTHORITIES

NC201927 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 20 Feb 86 p 4

[Text] Alternate Interior and Public Order Minister Athanasios Tsouras told the press that the authorities had not found any of the three Soviets who had been reported missing by the Soviet Embassy in Athens.

Mr Tsouras denied any knowledge of a protest by the U.S. Embassy over the Soviets discovered cruising around the embassy in two cars on Friday night. No weapons or electronic equipment were found in the cars by police who took the cars' occupants in for questioning, after being alerted by the U.S. Embassy, he said.

Asked whether the missing Soviet citizens would be allowed out of Greece if they appeared at a border checkpoint, Mr Tsouras said that as missing persons for whom a search was under way they would be investigated, but if their travel documents were in order they "should not be hindered."

BRIEFS

UNMANNED RECONNAISSANCE PLANE -- Professor Panayiotis Fotilas, chairman of the Hellenic Aerospace Industry, has announced that his firm has built its first unmanned reconnaissance plane, and that the Air Force is studying its operational capabilities. This reconnaissance plane is a single-engine, remote-controlled aircraft, and will soon be put into service by the Greek Air Force. [Summary] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 17 Feb 86 NC]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON BULGARIAN TREATMENT OF TURKS

TA211229 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1100 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has stated that Bulgaria is resorting to expansionist policies with the aim of realizing the ideal of a greater Bulgaria by assimilating the country's ethnic groups. In reply to a question by journalists on an anti-Turkish report in the Bulgarian news agency, Foreign Ministry spokesman Yalim Eralp said that the oppression, violence, and cultural suppression of ethnic Turks in Bulgaria have been confirmed by the entire world. Noting that the implementation of such measures at the end of the 20th century is tantamount to a mockery of world public opinion, Eralp recalled that no press, officials, observers, or representatives of international organizations have been allowed to enter the regions inhabited by the Muslim Turkish minority for the past 18 months.

He added that the Sofia administration has begun scientific research to support the theory that all citizens living within the borders of the country descended from the pure Bulgarian race. He added that this research reminds one of the elite race theory of the Nazi period. He said: The entire world is aware that the Republic of Turkey does not pursue a pan-Turkic policy. It is evident that the Bulgarian Government is approaching its toal of establishing greater Bulgaria through various expansionist policies and various unfounded theories, and thus is trying to assimilate the country's ethnic groups.

Eralp said that Turkey abides by the declaration of cooperation and good neighborliness signed in 1975 and that Bulgaria should also abide by the provisions of this document. He added that the outrage of the world regarding racist measures such as the Bulgarization of the names of some 1.5 million Turks, the suppression of their language and religion, and the prevention of their right to correspondence should be regarded as an expression of human respect. Noting that Turkey wants to develop its relations with Bulgaria, Eralp stressed that this can be realized only if the status and rights of the Muslim Turkish minority, which have been guaranteed through agreements, are respected. He recalled that Turkey has repeatedly proposed holding negotiations and expressed the hope that Bulgaria will renounce its racist measures and adopt a more realistic attitude.

REPORT ON GREEK SUPPORT FOR 'ARMENIAN DECLARATION'

NC201505 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 17 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Athens, (HURRIYET) -- Greece, which had officially announced that it would not "hinder" Turkish-EEC relations, now at the EEC meetings demands that Turkey promise to honor the borders, to respect "human rights," and "to withdraw its troops from Cyprus." Simultaneously, Greece is preparing a new Armenian venture.

Journalists, artists, scientists, and all Greek party representatives, except for those from the pro-Moscow Communist Party, have signed the Armenian National Council's "declaration of rights," which seeks recognition by all nations, parliaments, and organizations for the so-called Armenian massacre. The "Armenian Declaration of Rights," including its "recognition of the massacre," will be presented to all countries for signatures.

At a recent meeting at an Athens hotel, the following signed the Armenian declaration: PASOK Deputies Amalia Fleming, Paraskevas Avyerinos, and Silva Akrita; Deputies Atheanasios Kanellopoulos and Sotiris Kouvelas on behalf of New Democracy, the main opposition party; KKE-Interior leader Leonidhas Kirkos; United Democractic Left Deputy Manolis Glezos; independent Deputies Viryinia Tsoudheros, Yannis Boutos, and Yeoryios Pezmatzoglou; Manolis Andronikos, an esteemed history professor; editors in chief of Greek newspapers, famous writers, artists, and scientists.

TERCUMAN SAYS SYRIA TRAINS, GUIDES GUERRILLAS

NC181950 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 12 Feb 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by Tokat Gozutok: "The Snake's Head is in Syria"]

[Excerpts] It has been determined that the separatist and communist guerrillas who want to set up an independent state in eastern and southeastern Anatolia are being trained and guided by Syria. It has also been ascertained that these bandits are being trained in 11 camps, 6 of which are in the Syrian capital. Others are receiving instruction in Iraq and Iran, and all of them are being taught by candidate members of the KGB, the Soviet secret service.

According to the findings of the Turkish intelligence organization and the security forces, as well as disclosures by guerrillas who have either been captured or have surrendered, the separatists and communists who have completed their training at one of the "central camps" in Damascus, Latakia, Basit, Tartus, Aleppo, Qamishli, Kassab, Salqin, 'Alwan, Zabdin, and Dayrik are sent to areas in the Middle East and Palestine where fighting is going on. This is the responsibility of the Syrian secret service. If they survive in these places, where they are used as guinea pigs, their military training is considered complete, and they are infiltrated into Turkey to start their acts of aggression.

The 11 camps where the subversives, separatists, and communists are trained operated under the names of the Palestinian Democractic Front and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which are both pro-Soviet.

Syria, which provides moral and material support to these subversive, separatist, and communist bandits, acts as a "bridge" between the West and the communist bloc. The bandits or their leaders who are scheduled to go to Europe or elsewhere, stop in Damascus first, where they collect forged documents before leaving.

DEMIREL GETS ROUSING WELCOME AT JP FUNCTION

NC190922 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 12 Feb 86 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Ankara (TERCUMAN) -- The reception given by former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel at the Dedeman Hotel on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the now defunct Justice Party [JP] turned into a rally. A large crowd filled all the halls of the hotel and flooded the street, chanting the following slogans when Demirel arrived at the Dedeman Hotel: "Suleyman the Magnificent," "We Want To See You Prime Minister Again," "All Restrictions Must Be Lifted," and "Demirel, the Nation Misses You."

Advancing amid applauses, slogans, flowers, and affectionate words and gestures, Demirel ascended a platform and greeted his welcomers in the hall. This habit, which he used to frequently practice during his premiership, led to a storm of applause.

Meanwhile, Mrs Berrin Menderes, wife of late Prime Minister Adnan Menderes [executed following the 1960 military uprising] and her son arrived in the hall. This caused a new wave of excitement. Almost the entire JP leadership approached Mrs Menderes in groups and greeted her.

Later, former Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin and former Housing Construction Minister Turgut Toker, both of the JP, presented Demirel with a silver plate with this inscription: "With the love, gratitude, and respect of our colleagues to Suleyman Demirel, great leader of this cause, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Justice Party's struggle for freedom, democracy, and prosperity."

Following a marathon of handshaking which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, Demirel and his wife left the Dedeman Hotel. The former JP members stayed outside the hotel a bit longer and chanted these slogans again: "Let the Restrictions Be Lifted and Let Demirel Come to Power," "Ozal Will Go and Demirel Will Come." The people stayed there until 2130 and the dispersed quietly.

Paper Comments on Comeback

NC191050 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 12 Feb 86 pp 1, 14

[Editorial by Nazli Ilicak: "How Can the Grey Horse Prance?"]

[Excerpts] The 25th anniversary of the establishment of the JP has been celebrated. This anniversary brings to mind an ethical time in Turkish political life, that was full of hardships. Remembered is a past full of election victories. What about the future?

Will a party that under Suleyman Demirel's leadership brought great progress to Turkey and that respects the principles of nationalism, social justice, and usage and custom, be able to force open a padlocked door? Or will those who keep humming the "old friends" song sink into memories like a pile of leaves from history?

Suleyman Demirel is the only man who can force open this door because he enjoys respect throughout Turkey. His accomplishments keep his name alive. Demirel is knowledgeable, experienced, and patriotic. He is honest and upright enough not to get into squabbles with other people, indulge in self-interest, or bear a grudge. He appreciates the importance of his standing and will not allow himself to be used as a tool for frivolity.

He has certain weaknesses too. These weaknesses prevent him from forcing open the padlocked door and they obstruct the revival of the JP under a new name. At the very least, they delay these ventures.

We have used the term "a perfect leader" for Demirel because to be such a leader requires a determined attitude that leaves no room for concession in a definite struggle or in the pursuance of political goals.

This is Demirel's position toward the True Path Party. Demirel is the only owner, the only chooser. He will one day lead the True Path Party and he will break the padlock on the JP's door. The Grey Horse [JP emblem] will prance again. But the rider must be Suleyman Demirel. That is why he is at the moment trying to manage with the help of "grooms."

FORMER MINISTER RECEIVES 2-YEAR SENTENCE

TA141619 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1300 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] The High Tribunal has sentenced Ismail Ozdaglar, former state minister and Manisa deputy, to 2 years in prison and fined him 30,000 Turkish lira for misusing his office during his term as minister. Ismail Ozdaglar's father and his brother-in-law Kaymak, who stood trial with him, were acquitted due to lack of evidence. The decision was reached through a majority of votes and announced by the president of the court. The court decision noted that during his term in office, Ozdaglar received 25 million Turkish lira from the owner of a shipping firm, unjustly benefiting from this transaction. However, the decision stated that sufficient evidence could not be obtained as to prove whether the money was accepted as a bribe. The decision said that Ozdaglar's action was considered misuse of office, and he was therefore sentenced to 2 years in prison and fined 30,000 Turkish lira in accordance with the relevant article of the Turkish Penal Code. According to the court decision, Ozdaglar will also be barred from the civil service for 2 years and pay court expenses.

A copy of the decision will be sent to the Turkish Grand Nationil Assembly Chairmanship Council. The High Tribunal decision on Ozdaglar cannot be appealed as it is considered a conclusive sentence.

AUSTRIA

VOLKSSTIMME CRITICIZES ARMY USE OF NATO TANKS

AU131419 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 13 Feb 86 p 4

[Excerpt] Vienna -- In the latest edition of TRUPPENDIENST [the Army bulletin] Defense Minister Frischenschlager accounced that he will establish at least one battalion with NATO Centurion tanks -- that is, at least about 40 tanks. Last year the purchase of 250 old NATO Centurion tanks was justified by saying that the tank turrets were only to be mounted in pillboxes. The fact that now the stand by force is further enlarged with heavy arms from NATO is contrary to concept of a militia.

CANADA

NO OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION AT MARCOS INAUGURATION

HK210539 Hong Kong AFP in English 0519 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Ottawa, Feb 20 (AFP) -- No Canadian diplomat will attend Ferdinand Marcos' re-inauguration as President, Sean Brady, spokesman for Canadian external affairs said here Thursday. Canada has named a new ambassador to the Philippines, Rusell Davidson. But Mr Brady said: "While we want to have him in place very quickly, he will be sent after the inauguration ceremony and there will be no Canadian official representation at any level at the inauguration ceremony."

"His nomination at this time is not intended to suggest approbation of the election or the manner in which the election was carried out but we place great importance in having and ambassador in place so that we can make sure our views and interests are represented at the highest levels of Philippine Government," he added.

Mr Davidson, 41, has been director of East Asia relations in the department since 1983. He will replace Reginald Dorrett who has been named Canadian ambassador to South Korea.

NETHERLANDS

COMMUNISTS CALL FOR REFERENDUM ON MISSILES

PM201327 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 10 Feb 86 p 3

[Correspondent report: "Communist Party Wants Referendum on Cruise Missile Deployment"]

[Text] Amsterdam — The Communist Party of the Netherlands is in favor of a referendum on the deployment of cruise missiles in the Netherlands. This was decided by the party on Saturday, 8 February, at its election conference in Amsterdam. Parliament must, in the view of the party, decide in favor of such a consultative referendum and ought to view its outcome as binding.

According to party Second Chamber group leader Ina Brouwer, who was recommended for the second time by the congress to head the party's electoral list in the national elections in May, the government parties -- the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy and the Christian Democratic Appeal -- must be challenged "even now to put to the people" the decision on the cruise missile deployment agreement with the United States.

Former party leader Marcus Bakker, who prepared the recommendation to the party on the referendum, called it "a proposal of great urgency." The parliamentary debates on the deployment agreement begin at the end of February.